BUNDAY, JUNE 90, 1889.

London office of TRE SUR, Hotel Victoria Northum berland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRIBRARE, sole repre-sentative in London.

Every man who is in favor of abolishing the internal revenue and supporting the Government by revenue derived from customs duties upon imports, is in harmony with the doctrine of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Every man who proposes to keep up the interna revenue system is a free trader and opposed to

the doctrine of JEFFERSON. Abolish the internal revenue; and when that war tax is out of the may, the Democracy will have no difficulty in deciding what shall be done about the

The Secret History of the Summer of 1864.

We print on another page of THE SUN this morning about forty letters, hitherto unpublished, that were written during the summer and early fall of 1864 by Republicans of national reputation. These letters are selected from a far greater mass of similar correspondence showing the state of feeling within the party with respect to ABBAHAM LINCOLN'S nomination for a second term.

Nearly all of the letters were addressed to Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS of New York. They tell the story of an organized and most extraordinary movement among Republican leaders whose loyalty to the Union cause was as sincere as was their dissatisfaction with Mr. Lincoln's management of the war. Many of these gentlemen believed that Mr. LINCOLN'S defeat was inevitable, and the course of action which they planned contemplated the possibility of forcing his withdrawal and the substitution of another candidate before the election in November.

It is just a quarter of a century this June since Mr. Lincoln was nominated for a second term by the Baltimore Convention. The memory of the doubts and apathy and profound discouragement that prevailed in July and August of that year has been almost obliterated by the tremendous events of the next eight months. That Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination in June should have been followed by his reflection in November by an overwhelming majority of the loyal voters doubtless seems now to most people as natural as that noonday should follow morning. Few of our younger readers remember of ever knew how widespread was the dissatisfaction in the Republican party up to the time of Gen. Sherman's first great military success in Georgia, early in September. Mr. HAY and Mr. NICOLAY, in their blography of LINCOLN in the Century Magazine, have traced the brief history of the anti-Lincoln movement of the preceding winter, based on the Presidential aspirations of Mr.CHASE; and they have endeavored to put in a somewhat ridiculous aspect the proceedings of the Republicans who met at Cleveland a few days before the Baltimore Convention, and, under the name of Radical Democrats, nominated Gen. FREMONT for President and Gen. JOHN COCHRAN of this town for Vice-President.

But the remarkable letters which we print to-day for the first time reveal the secret springs of a movement far more important and significant than that which took form in the POMEBOY circular, or that which culminated in the gathering of radicals at Cleveland. Mr. LINCOLN was already the party's candidate; and yet here were some of the most eminent and sagacious Republicans of the time committing themselves to unqualified approval of a secret call, which, however cautiously worded, treated ABRA-HAM LINCOLN as an obstacle to the Union cause, and proposed his withdrawal and the substitution of a new Republican leader.

It is evident that some of the patriotic gentlemen who responded so heartily to the suggestion emanating from New York believed that the result of the movement would be a compromise which should take Fré-MONT out of the way and at the same time put Lincoln under bonds, as it were, for more satisfactory behavior in the future. But many others of them looked forward to nothing less than the enforcement of the alternative proposition, namely, the sacrifice of both FRÉMONT and LINCOLN, and union of both wings of the party with a new candidate. And through nearly all of these con fidential letters from distinguished Republicans, East and West, there runs the same tone of profound discouragement and even disgust with the LINCOLN Administration. and undisguised apprehension concerning the result of the election which was to de termine the Union's fate.

HORACE GREELEY, for example, wrote in the middle of August to Mayor OPDYKE that "Mr. Lincoln is already beaten; he cannot be elected; we must have another ticket to save us from utter overthrow." Mr. GREELEY proposed, as the only means of salvation for the party and the country, the nomination of Gen. Grant. Gen. Butler, or Gen. Sherman for President, with Admiral FARRAGUT for Vice-President.

Mr. WHITELAW REID, afterward GREELEY'S successor as editor of the foremost Republican newspaper of the country, wrote from Cincinnati that he had done what he could to influence public opinion in favor of Mr. LINCOLN'S withdrawal. "We think Mc CLELLAN and PENDLETON & strong ticket." added Mr. Hato, "and fear the result."

Another Republican editor of unquestion able political sagacity, Mr. RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati, wrote that "the people regard Mr. Lincoln's candidacy as a misfortune. His apparent strength when nominated was fictitious, and now the fiction has disappeared, and instead of confidence there is dis-'I do not know a LINCOLN man.' continued Mr. RICHARD SMITH. "The withdrawal of Lincoln and Fremont and the nomination of a man that would inspire confidence and infuse life into our ranks would be hailed with general delight." Mr. SMITH thought that the proper course was to bring about Mr. Lincoln's withdrawal before issuing the call for another Republican

Convention. CHARLES SUMNER wrote: "It may be that Mr. Lincoln will see that we shall all be stronger and more united under another candidate. But if he does not see it so, our duty is none the less clear to unite in the opposition to the common enemy."

And so it was from all parts of the North. Mr. John Jay thought that Lincoln could be compelled to withdraw if the demand of the people were conveyed to him in the right Bort of a letter. Mr. McBRIDE, an influential Republican of Illinois, agreed with Mr. GREELEY, and wanted Gen. BUTLER in Lincoln's place. "We want decision, nerve, and energy," wrote Mr. McBRIDE, "and can trust BUTLER." Gen. BUTLER himself was heartily in sympathy with the movement, and he sent a relative and confidential friend to represent him at the conference in New York. SALMON P. CHASE. who had been out of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet less than seven weeks, wrote cautiously commending the purpose of the meeting, and indicating Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES as a person who could speak at the conference with a good understanding of Mr. Chase's views. "In my judgment McCLEL- | after a methodical plan. A four-years'

LAN will inevitably be the next President, unless Lincoln and Johnson are at once withdrawn," wrote Lucius Robinson from Albany, on receipt of the news of the Democratic nomination at Chicago. "I do not ee how the dead can now be raised."

Most ardent of all in the preliminary work of shaping public sentiment toward the withdrawal of I INCOLN from the ticket was that brilliant and patriotic Republican statesman of Maryland, HENRY WINTER DAVIS. "My letters from Maryland say LINCOLN can do nothing there," he wrote oward the end of August. "Everybody is looking for a new candidate from somewhere. I have a letter from WADE, who is sanguine, but is, with us, of the opinion that after Chicago is the time to act-till then caution and preparation. I am almost in despair by the loss of time occasioned by the perverse arrangements of the snails." And again: "I think YATES will be on our side when we pronounce. I asked HICKMAN to sound CAMERON and CURTIN in Pennsylvania. I think we have a pretty good start in New York and the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, and Michigan. If a break be made there, it compels LINCOLN'S surrender."

Not the least interesting of these revelations of sentiment is contained in the letter written in August by DANIEL STEVENS DICKINson, who had received at the Baltimore Convention in June one hundred and fifty votes for the second place on the ticket with Lin-COLN. "I am," said Mr. DICKINSON, "full of anxiety and alarm over the manifest downward tendency of things, and unless something can be done to arrest this decay and revive and unite popular and patriotic impulse and action all is lost. I cannot believe that Mr. LINCOLN, if fully advised of the state of the public mind, would desire to enter upon a canvass. . . The helm has not been held with a firm and steady grasp, and there is a cry of change, which, no matter whether wise or ill-founded, should be heard and heeded."

Of course, all of these gentlemen were mightly mistaken in their estimate of the popular strength behind ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and a month or two later many or them were found working like beavers for the election of the great war President. Meanwhile, SHERMAN had captured Atlanta and had begun his march to the sea through the heart of the Confederacy. The decisive military successes, which Mr. RICHARD SMITH regarded as the only salvation for the LINcoln canvass, had in fact been gained. This formidable political movement, the extent and character of which are now for the first time made plain, was lost to sight in the tremendous revival of national hope and confidence in the patient and far-seeing man in the White House at Washington, who kept right on in his course while other patriots were inditing letters about him; and even Mr. Chase is found writing in September to his New York friend: "I hope you carried into effect your design to disconnect yourself wholly from any project of convention unfriendly to the Union nominations at Baltimore, and that you will come out zealously in their support. This seems to me the only path of patriotic duty."

These remarkable documents are full of rich material for history. The only Republican statesman represented in the correspondence who seems to have seen clearly ahead in August of 1864 is Roscoe Conk-LING. He declined to sign the call for a new convention, because he did not approve of the movement. "You can all consult your convenience and ease in the prosecution of what you propose," he dryly remarked to his New York friends, "for we are dropping down stream with a rapidity which will make your landing whether you paddle or not." And Roscoe Congling was right.

The Chautaugua System.

On next Tuesday, the 2d of July, there will open at Chautauqua, in the western part of this State, what is known as the Chautauqua Assembly, one of the most remarkable educational enterprises of modern times, and it will continue until the 26th of August.

It will be the sixteenth in the series of ese assemblages, the beginning of the Chautaugua system of instruction having been in 1874. At first it was wholly religious in its purpose, the design being to establish on the shores of the beautiful Lake Chautauqua a camp for instruction in advanced methods of Sunday school work, as a new feature of the camp meeting plan. The originators were Mr. Lewis Miller of Akron, in Ohio, and the Rev. J. H. VIN-CENT, D. D., the Sunday School Secretary of the Methodist Church. To this end the grounds selected and purchased were supplied with models of Palestine, of Jerusalem, the Jewish Tabernacle, and the Pyramid of Cheops. But the immediate success of the experiment in attracting students resulted in the gradual enlargement of the design until now the directory of the various courses and schemes of study, and of the teachers engaged on them, fills five or six of the pages of the Chautauqua Assembly Herald, a paper which is published on the grounds daily during the session, and of which an advanced num ber was issued in the middle of May.

First there is what is called a College of the

Liberal Arts, with a session of six weeks, in which there are departments of English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian language and literature, of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the Semitic languages and philology, of mathematics, chemistry and physles, geology and botany, history, political economy and psychology and ethics. In other words, it is a sort of summer university, and the corps of instructors numbers twenty-nine, including professors from several important colleges. The instruction is by means of lectures and demonstrations. There are also recitations, and those pupils who pass the final examinations receive certificates to that effect. There are also schools of the English Bible, of Sunday school work of music, of art and artistic work, of elocution and oratory, of photography. of cookery, of physical education, for teachers especially, and in many other minor and incidental subjects. The total number of Chautauqua lecturers in the directory for the coming session is 67; and included among them are profound scholars, preachers. Junny men, and Col. ELLIOTT FASTHOLD SHEPARD, who is announced as "a prominent figure in social and political life, an advocate of the American Sabbath." There are also to be various entertainments during the session; every day, and almost every hour of every day, being mapped out for its special work or pleasure. For the expenses of maintenance taxes are collected at the gates. The association receives a percentage on rents, hotels, and other privileges, and there are tuition fees in a few of the institutions. A day ticket costs 25 cents in July and 40 cents in August, with a commutation for weekly, monthly, and season tickets. The tuition fees range from \$2.50 to \$10. The

thousands daily. But the most striking feature of the Chautauqua system is what is called its Literary and Scientific Circle. This was established for the purpose of directing home reading

attendance reaches an average of many

course of reading or home study is laid out, with prescribed subjects and text books, some of the books having been preespecially for Chautauqua use. pared It is arranged for men and women, not for boys and girls, the average age of the 60,000 students now pursuing the course being probably about 35 years. They are mostly in America, in all parts of the Union, but there are also some in Europe, in Japan, In other Asiatic countries, in Africa, and in distant islands. The scheme of study is described as following to some extent the out-line of the old-fashioned college course, but omitting mathematics entirely and not attempting to give a knowledge of ancient or modern languages. Readers who desire further help to settle any questions that may arise in their minds, are aided by corre spondence from headquarters and by articles in the Chatauquan, a monthly magazine, of which the circulation is stated at 50,000 or more. The course for the next four years

is thus laid down: Roman History. English History. Latin Literature. English Literature. Human Nature. Political Economy. English Composition Philosophy. Physics. Physical Geography.

Geology. Pedagogy. Readings from French L erature. ocial Questions Uses of Mathematics Religious Literature. Religious Literature 1891-92 1802-03. Greek History. Greek Literature History of the United States

American Literature. Physicingy and Hygiene. Greek Mythology. Philosophy of the Plan of Ancient Greek Life, Circle of the Sciences Readings from Washington Zoology. Irving Chemistry. Classic German Course in Philanthropy Religious Literature. English. History of Mediaval Church.

The books for 1889-90 are: Outline Bistory of Rome, Latin Literature, Political conomy, Physics, now to Judge a Picture, the Bible in

The work is arranged with reference to at least five hours of study a week, but most of the pupils do far more; and among the 60,000 now enrolled are mechanics, clerks, shop girls, teachers, farmers, ministers, lawyers, physicians, and especially many studious women. Examinations are held by means of printed questions, and each student receives a diploma on completing the course, the diplomas already conferred reaching the great number of nearly 15,000. Anybody can enter the course on payment of the annual fee of 50 cents. The text books cost about \$5 a year. Attendance at the annual assemby at Chautauqua is advised as a stimulus to study, but it is not indispensable. There are also fifteen other summer assemblies in different parts of the Union, and circles of readers are formed in many towns for discussions and comparisons of views.

There is also in Chicago the Union Reading Circle, which is on the same general plan as the Chautauqua, but going further. A Correspondence University, as it is called, has been established, and it confers regular degrees. United with it, as we learn from the prospectus, is the Correspondence University of Ithaca, the number of professors of the active institutions being advertised as 70,

The success which has attended these experiments shows how widespread is the ambition for knowledge. Even if the knowlledge so acquired be somewhat superficial, there can be no doubt that the stimulus which the new system gives to studious habits is desirable, if by reason of it the students are not diverted from their regular duties or made restless under limitations from which they cannot escape.

Now It's the Turn of Kansas.

The defeat of Prohibition in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island has encouraged the anti-Prohibitionists of Kansas, and it seems probable that they will renew active opposition to Prohibition in that State and carry on a movement for the repeal of the Prohibitory law. There could not be a more favorable time. The tide of public opinion in the rest of the country runs against Prohibition, and it is unlikely that Kansas, however narrow and rigid are the views of many of its citizens the liquor question, is not in the sentiment of the hour. Moreover, there is plenty of evidence that the law fails of its purpose, and that it causes a good deal of loss to the State. To bring this evidence before the people, to persuade them against the present prejudices of many that the law is a failure, is the task of the anti-Prohibitionists, and it is one that it may take a number of years to accomplish. In an essentially agricultural community like Kansas opinions are not easily and rapidly changed. and, besides, it is only in small towns where Prohibition is sustained by public sentiment that it is capable of anything like steady and effective enforcement. Judge John MARTIN is quoted by the Kansas City Times, to which we are indebted for some interesting facts in regard to the present status of Prohibition in the Sunflower State, as saying that the anti-Prohibitionists ought to be satisfied if they attain their object in ten years. But Kansans are ambitious, and if they discover that the national tendency is against Prohibition they will not care to be left by themselves. Col. W. P. Tomlinson. well known as a sturdy opponent of Prohibition, estimates that the result of the Eastern elections is worth 50,000 votes for resubmis sion. Mr. P. H. CONEY, a Republican anti-Prohibitionist, declares that much of the strength of the movement comes from the Republicans:

"From the very juception of the Prohibition move ment astrong and intellectual element of the Republi can party has never believed in Prohibition. The mer who compose this class are for the most part conserva-tive in the extreme. Among them are United States Senators, ex Governors, members of Congress, and lead ing posticians of the State. There is another element not political aspirants or managers—who are disgusted and mortified with the condition of affairs and the regime wrought through Prohibition. This element is very determined in favor of resubmission. Whether th resultmissionists could earry their point within the next two years is a question of doubt in my mind, for the reason that a two-third vote of the Legislature and the approval of the Governor must be secured. Once result nitted however, I am confident the question would be

The Democrats and anti-Prohibition Republicans of Kansas have plenty of facts in regard to the failure of Prohibition to bring to the attention of the voters. For the benefit of the Dry remnant in these parts we give a few of these facts gathered by the Kansas City Times from its Kansas correspondents

and from Kansas newspapers: "Despite the absence of open saloons more liquor is consumed in Kansas to day than in the days when iccoses were granted. 'Bootleggers' ply their trade in all the cities and towns, while the express and railroad companies bring in vast quantities of beer and liquor which go to provide houses, to clubs, to Tom, Dick, and Harry-to any one who has the money to pay for a con-signment. If a Topekan whates beer or whiskey he sends an order to Kansas City or St. Joseph and the de sired liquid is laid down at his door by the express com-pany. In this way hundreds of thousands of dollars are ent out of the State annually, while the drinking is as general as in the days before the Prohibitory law was enacted."

Kansas gets the rum; Missouri gets the "The State," says a Topeka cormoney. respondent, "is yearly impoverishing herself to maintain a false position; while there are no open saloons Kansans drink more, pay more for the privilege, and suffer more morals than in the days when the Pro-

the editor of the Olathe Democrat, "every- | who acknowledge no political allegiance in body knows Prohibition has hurt Kansas financially." Once persuade the Kansan farmers that the prohibitory, policy means a financial loss, and Prohibition will be smashed.

The keeper of a "joint" in Wichita estimates the daily bottled beer consumption of that town at 19,200 glasses, "to say nothing about the keg beer and whiskey. Were the joints closed, the amount of whiskey drank would be enormous, as the drinking class would be compelled to rely upon that class of drug stores that retail whiskey, but are afraid to sell beer." A Wichita man describes his initiation into "the mysteries of Kansas temperance" by a partner in a Kansas City drug house:

"One morning my friend called me to the rear of his store and pointed to a pile of Jugs. I asked him what they were for, and was told that they were full of Mis-souri whiskey, and would be shipped on the morning train for Kansas. I counted them, and found thirty eight gallon jugs, four half gallon, and two two-gallon

jugs, all full of forty rod goods.

This I was told was the second consignment of the day, and that a third order, a small one, would go out in the evening. I was shown the firm's books, and for my own satisfaction averaged up the sale of whiskey is Kansas. I found that the trade commenced in Decem ber last. In January ten gallon jugs went out each day. In May the trade had increased until it averaged fifty four gallons and a little over per day. Now my friend sends about sixty five gallons of whiskey every day to Cansas parties. He is doing business in a small way. but the profit on the whiskey pays the expenses and leaves a very neat income besides. That firm would pay

\$1,000 rather than see Probibition killed in Kansas.
"I stopped in Topeka and saw each train bringing in
whiskey and beer, and in Wichita I find—well, I suppose this is the only city in the State where the law i strictly enforced. I am no longer a Prohibitionist, but aball hereafter favor high license."

It ought not to take many years to convince the Kansas people what a costly sham and fraud Prohibition is. But the Prohibitionists will make a hard fight there, for to be beaten in Kansas would be almost as bad as to be beaten in Maine. Doubtless the wholesale liquor dealers of Missouri would be willing to contribute handsomely to the campaign fund of the Kansas Prohibitionists.

Next Fall's Election.

The municipal election immediately suc ceeding a Presidential contest is usually a very exciting one in New York. In fact, it has become almost a proverb with politicians that the election which follows the inauguration of a new President does more damage to prearranged slates than all the three others which take place before another change of Federal Administration. A Presidential contest usually begins with nominations made in May or June, after a period of controversy as to candidates extending over several months. As soon as the Presidential tickets have been made up, the National Committees begin the active work of electioneering; and this consumes the whole summer and extends to the day of election. During all that time meetings are held,

documents distributed, and speeches delivered, and in the columns of the press on public platforms, and at crossroads and on street corners the battle continues Organization goes on meessantly. Men who have wandered, during intervening years, from the fold of a political party, come back to it when a Presidential election is at hand. Those who have forsaken their political allegiance and marched under new colors are, like all converts to a cause which they had previously opposed, zealous to the point of prejudice and intolerance. Consequently, the election morning which marks the close of a Presidential fight, finds the combatants on both sides with their lines drawn and their purposes declared, and very few voters are to be met with whose intention is not already known. Thousands who at other times make frequent boasts of their independence are ready and anxious to follow wherever their party may lead. The excitement of the parades, the exhibiration of the music, the powerful appeals of orators, and the brilliancy of illumination fill the minds and fire the hearts of many, so that, at such a time, a party becomes well disciplined responsive, and easily led.

When, however, a Presidential election is over, its results known, and its effects determined and discounted, there follows a reaction. Voters become indifferent to the demands of party. The natural result of reaction from party discipline is personal independence in voting, and, as a consequence, the year succeeding a Presidential fight is, in most States, and in all populous cities, one of genuine go-as-you-please politics.

In this town there is likely to be a pretty good evidence of this next fall. The total vote of last November, 273,000, was quite abnormal. Notwithstanding the steady increase in population throughout the town, and the rapid strides which it is making in the districts above Fifty-ninth street and beyond the Harlem River, it is not expected that the total this year will much exceed 225,000, a net falling off of fully 50,000 votes. It is admitted by all the Tammany leaders that thousands of votes were east for the ticket nominated by that party last year which were not part of the ordinary strength of Tammany, but went to it for reasons peculiar to that contest. While the hope is expressed that many of these votes will be retained, the larger number of them may be lost to the Wigwam. The possession of power in the city of New York entails responsibilities which, in most of the districts, it is hard for an organization to meet; and allowance must be made for the defection of those whose expectations are not realized by those whom they aided in elevating to public office. In the mayoralty canvass of 1876 the candidate nominated by Tammany Hall received 111,800 votes. He was chosen by a plurality several thousands larger than Mr. Grant's in November last, the latter's total vote being, however, in excess of that of Mr. ELY. It was 114,111. The first year of Mr. ELY's term was quite satisfactory to the great majority of voters. In the contest of 1877, however, the strength of Tammany fell to 62,949, and though its nominees were again successful, the majority was materially diminished.

In the contest of last November the head of the County Democracy ticket received 71.970 votes, but the leaders of the County Democracy do not now profess to have any such following as they possessed a year ago. Among the Republicans the falling off has been even greater. A large number of city Republicans vote with one or the other of the Democratic factions in municipal contests. Last year, despite the strain and pressure of a Presidential election, 25 per cent. of the Republicans of New York did not follow their organization in supporting the candidate it had put up for Mayor. For business or other reasons another large body of Republicans do not vote at all, except in years when a President is to be elected; and it is quite certain, too, that no such efforts will be made on the side of the Republicans to bring out a full vote for its candidates as characterized the contest of 1888, when the National Republican Committee exhausted every resource and the local Republican machine was run at very

Probably it is within the limits of safety, as indicated by the experience of previous years, to say that of the 225,000 votes which Will be cast at the election in this city this hibitory law was unknown." According to | year, fully 100,000 will be the votes of those

high pressure.

municipal matters, but who will support the nominees whom they personally favor, irrespective of the ticket on which they may happen to run. That is to say, there will be a floating vote of large dimensions, favoring one party in one district and another party In another district, but acting independently of any organization. The offices to be filled are of such a nature that it would be difficult to arouse any sentiment of the sort which creates enthusiasm in national contests. The most important posts, and those likely to be won only after the hardest sort of fight, are decided in separate districts, not in the county at large. Among these are the offices of the seven State Senators, the twenty-four Assemblymen, the one district Judge, and the twenty-five district Aldermen, fifty-seven offices in all. In the contests for these fifty-seven offices the usual party lines will hardly be drawn In six of the seven Senate districts, in twenty-one of the twenty-four Assembly districts, in regard to the one Civil Judge, and in twenty of the twenty-five Alderman districts the contests will be, practically, between Democrats of opposing factions. The Republicans may nominate candidates for some of these offices, but in the case of the greater number they will not go through even that formality. The question put before the voters. therefore, in forty-eight of the fifty-seven instances, will be the relative qualifications of two Democrats. The determination of these battles will depend upon the popularity, record, and resources of the contestants and the skill displayed by the leaders on both sides. In the seven districts where a division of the Democracy would make certain Republican success, a union of the various

The places to be filled on the county ticket are not very important this year, and do not justify the expectation of much political bitterness. The office of Register used to be one of large profit and extensive patronage, and some of the most exciting contests which have been waged in New York have been for its possession, notably, among others, the SIGEL-SHANDLEY contest in 1871, the Jones-Hayes contest in 1874, the LOEW-HESS contest in 1877, and the SLEVIN-Goebel contest in 1886. Nowadays the Register receives a salary only. He gets no fees, and the duties of his assistants are of a routine character. Twenty years ago, when the number of real estate transfers was less than one-third of what it is to-day, MICHAEL CONNOLLY, then Register, had the naming of sixty-two recording clerks, whereas the number under Mr. SLEVIN, the present Register, is only forty-three. The number of searchers, now twelve, was eleven twenty years ago, and the increase in the number of

Democratic factions is probable.

other clerks has been unimportant. There is also to be chosen a successor to Mr. Arnold as President of the Board of Aldermen for the rest of the unexpired term of George H. Forster, who died a few

days after the late election. Four Judges are likewise to be elected, one for the Court of General Sessions, one for the Court of Common Pleas, and two for the City Court. The administration of these officer is, of course, entirely distinct from political considerations. The last chosen Judge of the Court of General Sessions was the candidate of all parties, being put up by Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, the Re publicans, and Irving Hall. The Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose successor is to be chosen this year, was supported by Republicans and Democrats alike in 1875. The Judges of the City Court control the appoint ment of the clerks connected with that tribunal, and these clerks are chosen generally from among those in sympathy with the political views of the Judges; but the bench of the court is now so constituted that the politles of the two Judges to be elected in November will not affect it. There are six Judges, and, as the four who hold over are Tammany men, they constitute a majority, whatever the outcome of the contest,

As an exciting fight is not probable over the judiciary ticket, and as the one county office of importance to be filled is without partisan value, it seems at this distance from the election almost certain that the struggle for political supremacy will be en the various district contests. For these preparations are already making, of which the public as yet knows nothing.

A strange transformation has taken place among a number of the city statesmen within the last few weeks. Political combinations in New York begin about July 1 In a contest such as that of this year promises to be, personal and factional differences have much to do with the result Nearly every district of New York has a dozen or more men who are influential in its political affairs, but whose relative acquaintance and following can be shown only in an off year. Questions of leadership are settled at such elections, and a member of an organization who aspires to become its chief in a particular district is glad enough of the or portunity afforded by a district light.

For all these reasons the municipal contest of 1889 promises to be interesting, and upon its results will depend, in a great measure, the more important battle of 1890, when a Mayor, a District Attorney, and a Comptroller, besides five Judges and eight Congressmen, are to be elected. Not again until the year 1900 will the voters of New York city vote for a President, a Governor, and a Mayor on the same day.

The Panama Relief Bill Passed.

It would be interesting to learn the exact text of the Panama Relief bill which on Friday passed the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 388 to 58. To be of any appreciable benefit to the LESSEPS company, the measure submitted by the Government must have been materially amended either in committee or in the Chamber. If it was so amended, the protest of the United States embodied in the EDMUNDS resolution must have been treated with contempt.

That there is no escape from this alternative is plain enough to those who recall the original provisions of this bill. They simply authorized the receiver of the bankrupt com pany to borrow, if he could, about seven millions of dollars for the purpose of keeping the works and plant in repair. By way of meeting or securing this new indebtedness the receiver was empowered to issue the 800,000 lottery bonds remaining among the assets of the company. As their par value is \$100 each, these bonds represent an apparent total of \$80,000,000. The bonds of earlier issues, however, are now sold upon the Paris Stock Exchange at from \$10 to \$7. These would take precedence of the proposed security, which could hardly (in the absence of a Government guarantee) bring more than \$5. The aggregate proceeds of the new loan would at this rate be only \$4,000,000, a sum insufficient to keep in repair the sections of the canal thus far completed.

We do not believe that Paris 'financiers would give even \$5 for this new bond, unless they supposed that a Government guarantee would ultimately be forthcoming. It may be that some assurance of such a guarantee has been incorporated in the present bill since it came under discussion. Should this prove to be the case, Mr. WHITELAW REID will have more important business on his hands than has fallen to the lot of any American Minister to Paris since the return of Mr. WASHBURNE.

It is not true that in this matter the United States are playing the rôle of dog in the manger. When the Panama Canal was first projected, our State Department took the same ground upon which Congress has since placed itself, viz., that the French Government must not give any aid to the enterprise, whether under the form of money or of credit. If the waterway could be cut by the unassisted efforts of private capitalists, Americans would view the achievement with the utmost satisfaction. But, in view of the political consequences of Lord Beacons-FIELD'S purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Sucz Canal, they could not but consider the Moxnor doctrine threatened by the bostowal of a Government guarantee on the

Panama securities. If the bondholders and shareholders of the Panama Company would sell their franchises and plant to American citizens at a reasonable price, the canal could be completed, But the United States will certainly resist any act of the French Government which would naturally lead to political control of the American Isthmus.

We are glad to see that Gen. HARRISON has finally sent for CHAUNCEY DEPEW. Considering that in the last National Republican Convention Derew had the support of New York, and was thus the most important of all the candidates until Brother Harrison was taken up and nominated, we must say that the present demonstration from the White House

does not come a day too soon. Brother DEPEW's report of his interview with the President is an admirable specimen of the art of talking much and saying little. This is all right. Of course, it is his business not to reveal what the real purpose was of his being sent for. His report of the extreme harmony and felicity in the Cabinet also forms an interesting evidence of political wisdom. It rather reminds us of a famous occasion when the Prince of Wales was put upon the witness stand and perjured himself like a gentleman, to the great delight and applause of all moral and religious England.

Perhaps when our esteemed contemporary, the Courier-Journal, expressed the opinion that Connecticut was saved to the Democrats in 1888 through superior party organization, it had not noticed the statement of DAN LOCKwood, made at the time, that the real cause of Connecticut's not letting go of the ragged edge of a Democratic majority was the special exertions of one DAVID BENNETT HILL.

Sam Bryant is not at all backward in assert-ing that some scoundred dosed Proctor knott before the Clark Stakes at Louisville —Spirit of the Times.

Everybody knows that such a party was Sam BRYANT himself. His system of training seems to have been a system of dosing, in which physic was relied upon to promote either energy or recuperation. The late Austin FLINT, in the address which he prepared for delivery before the British Medical Society advanced the theory that the use of physic had fallen behind its proper value in regular therapeutics, but in the hands of such a harsh fanatic on the subject as the owner of Proctor Knott it becomes a very damaging agency, and the poor horse proves it, even if BRYANT doesn't know it. Proctor should belong to some other

Mr. JOHN GILMARY SHEA is henceforth to be the editor of the Catholic News, and we congratulate the readers of that paper upon the event. Mr. Shea is distinguished alike as a scholar and a writer; and the journal which has the advantage of his immense store of information and his calm wisdom in statement, is fortunate indeed.

On the southern slopes of Mount Killma-Njaro lives a one-eyed king named MANDAHA. who has accepted a German protectorate over his country. He recently sent four of his warriors and an interpreter to Berlin to visit Em-WILLIAM. They were greatly pleased with their entertainment, and furnished much amusement to the Berliners. Bare to the waist, their well-oiled black skin shope like skilfully applied boot polish. Little bells were hung on their legs. In one hand they held their painted shields, and in the other their long spears. They drew crowds as big as

royalty attracts wherever they went. The funny thing about these dusky brave was that while they were usually agape with astonishment at what they saw, they were constantly drawing comparisons that were much to the advantage of their lord and master, the nighty king of Moshi. When they atter eview of the troops the Emperor rode up to them and asked their opinion of what they had een. "Oh," they replied, "you are a great king and you have many soldiers, but our kine has many more oxen than you have." The king laughingly advised that they be taken to the abattoir to get new views on German wealth in cattle. At the panorama of the Deluge they were chiefly interested in an immense mammoth fighting with lions in the foreground, but they said his tusks could not ompare in size with the ivory they could show In Moshi. They took pains also to announce that Emperor William had no mountains like great Killima-Njaro, and that King MANDARA had a fetich doctor in his capital who could beat the world for magic. They have gone iome convinced that their country has advantages over all the rest of the world.

Read the exposition of the present political condition of France, which we publish this morning from the able and brilliant pen of M. Masseras of Paris. It is admirable; it is encouraging; and the most important thing in it. perhaps, is the light it casts upon the new position which President Cannot has come to oc cupy in the minds of the French people.

To the theory that Spokane's great superiority is to be attributed to the peculiarly enabling breezes of Montana, a more specific recipe for his greatness was added after the American Derby by a Chicago correspondent of THE SUN; and it appears to have been looked at askance by the Chicago journals, whose local information fell short of ours. We reproduce it:

"The medicine man of the "lathcads leaves his tenevery morning as the sun throws its rays on the sides of the Rocky Mountains, and in the crevices about the bas of the big hills gathers a small wild flower, from whose petals issues a rare fragrance. The plant is taken back in o camp and dried, and from its leaves is brewen . tea that is regarded as infailible for all his of redskins or posies. From its constant use the Flathcads have be come famous as examples of many screnuch and health and their ponies are the fleetest and stourest. Form Anustrong's horse farm her in the Booky Mountain d vide between the Communica and Missouri rivers in Mon-

tana, close to the Indian reservation." We are sure that the only error of our corre spondent lay in his estimate of the Flathen is. They are not one of the aboriginal glories of the Montana divide. They are less able and intellectual looking than most of their brethren in that region, and as interior to the Nez Percés as the unfortunate Proctor Knott, when in the condition to which the bungling Sam BEYANT has brought him, is to Spokane hunself, But the Flathead ponies are the cream of the mountains, and, with the exception of the crizzly bears and mountain sheep, they are by far the fluest examples of animal life to be met with in their own country.

Spokane, a puny foal, must have enjoyed some other source of improvement than the air and grass of Montana, or the initial inheritance of Faugh-a-ballagh. Our usually hard-headed friend, the Chicago Herald, ventured to explain it by some supersiftious foldered about a tradition among the alispels, that the spirits of a lot of horses killed in a certain battle should some day get together in the body of an extra good animal who should be called Spokane, That, of course, was nonsense, but we are confident that the true exercis is to be found in the pe-unar effect of the compound discovered by the Selish and described by our reporter.

Weak longs are cruelly racked, and the general strength grainally wasted by a persistent deep-sated rough, which by Jayne's Expectional may be relied on to core. You will derive certain benefit from it also, if troubled with either sestime or broughtim-size.

WHAT IN GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The crimson and scarlet did not have it all their own way at New London this year notwithstanding the confident predictions of their supporters. Vale carried off the honors in the final race, and showed a skill and athletic power which would have been enjoyed and appreciated by the vast throng of all ages and conditions of mon who crowded the river, the shore, and the various points of observation if had been permitted them. Never was there such a vast throng of eager and enthusiastic spectators, and never so much disappointment exceed by delays, accidents, and bad management. The triangular race on Thursday and the great university contest of Friday were rowed after darkness had settled down upon both land and water, and those who were fortunate enough by great straining of evesight to see the start know nothing of the firish until it was proclaimed to the dealening college shouts. They may have found their consolation in the good cheer and the good fellowship which followed their oftrepeated disappointments, for every cottage on the shore had a gay party at its dinner table on both nights, but the sporting enjoyment of the contest was limited to the respective crews, the starter, and the referee.

The other great event of the week, the steeple chasing at Cedarhurst, was eminently successful from a social point of view, and full of excitements and surprises both for racing men and society magnates. The withdrawal of fifteen out of seventeen horses which had been entered for the principal race came rather in the nature of an unpleasant surprise for those who had expected a good field, while the landing of Jim Murphy in the club enclosure was a trifle niarming to the women, and suggested to club members the idea of pushing the club house back to a safe distance from the race course. The same thing might have bappened on Mr. Jack Cheover's premises, which abut closely on the course, and would undoubtedly prove detrimental to Mrs. Cheever's babies and bric-à-brae should the fore feet of an adventurous jumper make an entrance through her drawing room windows,

Cedarhurst was looking its prettiest on Pel-

day. No other race course but Ascot has the perfect finish in all its surroundings and appointments of this unique sporting field by the sea. The grass is greener, the sky bluer, the paint fresher, and the crowd daintier and better clad there than at any other place of the kind in this country. On Friday it fairly blossomed with pretty women, handsome men, rich toilets, and all the Dresden china neatness and finish that belong to the best set on their own ground and among their own people. Hempstead. Lawrence, and Rockaway, of course, furnished the majority of spectators. Handsome Mrs. Frederick Schenck drove over from Lawrence, accompanied by her husband and a party from town. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens had their four-in-hand out, and brought over their daughters and their niece. Miss Daisy Stevens. Pretty Mrs. Ladenburg. in a simple cotton gown and a sailor hat, made herself agreeable as usual to a knot of the Meadowbrook men, one or two of whom were always at her side. Mrs. Jack Cheever had an all-day luncheon spread in her dining room, which people were not slow to avail themselves of: while Mrs. Middleton Burrill, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Miss Keene, and other prominent residents of Cedarhurst did the honors of the club house and of their own individual boxes to the entire satisfaction of outsiders.

Yesterday very much the same crowd were assembled to watch the polo match between the Rockaways and Meadowbrooks. On Monday there will be more steeplechasing at Cedarhurst, on Tuesday the Essex County Polo Club will meet the Meadowbrook Club, on Wednesday the last and best racing at Cedarhurst will occur, and on Thursday, the Fourth of July, there is another pole match for the Turnure Cup at Cedarhurst, to be followed, it is to be hoped, by a day or two of rest.

Newport is getting into shape for the sum mer senson, which, however, will not be in full swing for soveral weeks to come. The opening of the Breakers, Mr. Vanderbilt's beautiful house, the completion of Rough Point, which is the very unpretentious name given by Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt to his spacious and sumptuous mansion on the cliffs, the arrival of Mr. J. J. Van Alen at his mediaval villa. of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard at Ochre Point, Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor at Beaulieu, Mrs. Belmont at Bythosea, of Mrs. Paran Stevens at the Villa Marietta, and the occasional glimpses to be had of pretty Miss Leiter, Miss Bend, and other fresh fair faces in the afternoon drive, promise many good things to come

Chateau-Sur-Mer, the residence of Mr. George Peabody Wetmore, which was once the pride and boast of Newport, but is now eclipsed by the architectural triumphs of later years, has seen put in perfect order, newly painted, decoated, and partly returnished for the occupation of its owner and his family, who have been a long time absent in Europe. Miss Wetmore, the eldest daughter, is to make her debut this summer, and it is said that a ball will be given in her honor. As this is always predicted at a young lady's introduction to the gay world, the announcement must be taken with some reservations, but, at any rate, Governor Wetmore's house is certain to be one of the gayest in Newport; and apart from the charm that a soung debutante always carries with her. Mrs. Wetmore's beauty, dignity, and graciousness of manner are certain to make her entertainments popular. The outlook at present is for an unusual gathering of the very gay and fashionable set this year.

The opening of Marietta Villa, for the first ime in three years, will make Sunday evenings a thing of joy for the coming season, as Mrs. Stevens has the faculty of drawing all the bust people to her house on the first evening of the week, providing them with music, conver sation, and other rational modes of enjoyment, and sending them home with a beatific sense of time well spent and opportunity improved without the ruffling of a single feather in their nanoply of principles and presudices. Another well-known and much-liked absentee of many years in Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, who will be installed in her pretty cottage by the end of another week. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson are expected to arrive in the course of the next ton days, and will go first to their country nome at Greenfield Hill; but they are very certain to pay Newport a visit later on, as will also Mr. and Mrs. Prescott I awrence,

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin bave been entertaining after their usual colossal (ashion in Paris this summer, and recently gave a dinner of sixty at the Continental Hotel. It is ru-mored that they propose to run over for a few weeks of Newport life and gayety and then return to their forest and moors in Scotland in time for the shooting and deer stalking sea

son, but the report lacks confirmation, Transatiantic steamers are still brimming over with tourists and travellers, but there are few society people among them. Mr. and Mrs. Yanaga sailed in the Germanie to visit their on-in-law and daughter, Sir John and Lady Lister-liave, at their new residence in Relgravin. Fir John's persevering efforts in the far West are said to have yielded a very substantial result, and the worldly as well as the domestic position of Lady Kaya, formerly Miss Natica Yznaga, is very much better than that

of her sister. Lady Mandeville, The wedding of the Duke of Portland, about which all i.on lon has been to a fever of excitement, had two car: us circumstances connected with it, one of which was the selection of a gray coat as a we ding garment by the ducat bridegroom, which he wore with trousers of a similar coor, but of a different fabric, a white waistcout and a cotton tie. This can hardly be called a festive costume for a gentleman whose young bride was arrayed like the lilies of the field in all that was most delicate and beautiful, but the fashion having been et by an English nobleman will doubtless receive favorable consideration on this The other nevelty connected with the marriage was a wedding present consisting of a silver-mounted blotting book, on the cover of which was inscribed a catalogue of the Duke's racing triumphs, with his

winnings neatly fooled up at the end.